

## THE RICHMOND DISPATCH.

BY THE DISPATCH COMPANY.

THE DAILY DISPATCH is delivered to subscribers at the rate of \$1.00 per week, payable in advance. It is published every day except on Sundays and public holidays. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per week, \$3.00 per month, \$10.00 per quarter, \$30.00 per annum. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per week, \$3.00 per month, \$10.00 per quarter, \$30.00 per annum. The price of the paper is \$1.00 per week, \$3.00 per month, \$10.00 per quarter, \$30.00 per annum.

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WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 21, 1885.

Two Kinds of Protection.

Our good friend of the Charleston News and Courier does not admit that we made a good point against him when we replied to a question which he had put to us, by saying that we found authority for taxing all our people for the benefit of our owners of granite in his teachings, he having previously declared himself in favor of exempting certain South Carolina manufacturers from taxation for ten years, and also in favor of keeping up rice as a method of protecting the rice-planters of his State. We thought that in doing so he had gone farther than we had ever gone in that direction. In fact, we rather checked over the possibility that we had made a point which would silence our Charleston contemporary. But we were very much mistaken. He talks back as follows:

"It is flattering to us that the Dispatch should have no better argument in defence of its position than that which the News and Courier offers, but, unfortunately for our contemporary, it begs the whole question. The News and Courier does not approve of taxing the whole United States for the benefit of the rice-growers of South Carolina."

It does not? Well, that surprises us. Let us see what our contemporary did say. We quote his own words:

"Our position is that so long as the policy of the country is protective in its character, the rice-planters should receive their just share of the local and restricted benefits of that one-sided system."

Either that is a downright declaration in favor of taxing all the people of the United States for the benefit of the South Carolina rice-planters, or else it is not "one that to levy a protective tariff on any article is to tax all the people of the United States for the benefit of the manufacturers of that article."

Again: We quote the News and Courier:

"The general opinion of the rice-dealers and rice-planters who came before the Commission was that the removal of the import duty on rice would destroy rice-culture in the United States."

How are those planters to be saved? We answer once more, by taxing all the people of the United States. Here is the proof in our Charleston contemporary's own words:

"The duty on rice, for example, is 24 cents a pound. Prime foreign rice can be delivered at American ports at a cost of about \$2.90 per 100 pounds. The cost of making rice on the Carolina and Georgia coast is estimated by Mr. John Seavey at \$4.33 per 100 pounds. The difference in favor of the Asiatic rice is therefore \$1.43 per 100 pounds. Even when this difference is fully made up by an imported duty, American rice cannot be sold at more than the bare cost. This would prevent the extension of rice planting and gradually dry up rice-culture in the United States."

If that isn't a proposition to make all the people of the United States pay for rice at least \$1.43 per 100 pounds more than it would cost in the absence of a protective tariff, then we do not know what it is. We quote again from our Charleston contemporary—this time, language which seems to bear a wonderful resemblance to some of Mr. RANDALL'S. Here it is:

"It should be noted that one reason why the cost of American rice is greater than that of Indian rice is the higher cost of labor. \* \* \* Three-fourths of the cost of rice is for labor, and the payment of good wages to the freedmen prevents the American planters from producing rice on equal terms with the Asiatics. A section of country which was already suffering terribly by the changes in the labor system and by occupation by the Federal troops during the Confederate war will be stricken down just as it begins to recover strength and regain the hope of prosperity."

Stricken down how? By the failure to protect its rice-planters—that is, by the failure to tax all the rest of the people of the United States for their benefit.

So much for the rice-planters. Now, let us turn to our friend's proposition to exempt manufacturers from taxation. It defends itself as follows:

"The people of South Carolina are not taxed as a means of exempting cotton manufacturers from taxation. The News and Courier argues day in and day out for the reduction of tariff taxation, which carries with it, necessarily, a reduction of the import duty on rice; and as regards the cotton-factories, the State has not exempted from taxation the land on which they stand, but continues to tax it just as the factories are not taxed. The people are not taxed for the benefit of the factories, but are benefited by the factories without being taxed in any way. They get the benefits that the Dispatch would secure by its granite operations without the cost."

"That won't do," as Senator TRUMAN says. If a million of dollars of money must be annually raised by taxation in South Carolina, and the manufacturers are exempted from paying their share of it, all the rest of the people must be taxed to make up the deficit. Colonel A. K. McCLURE is a devoted northerner, who has lately

travelled through the southern States.

We let him speak on this point: "It is absurd for the ruling men of a State to pretend to believe in free trade while they advocate and practice the most offensive form of protection by exempting all manufacturing establishments, capital, and property from taxation for the period of ten years. Instead of taxing the whole country for the benefit of its manufacturers, they tax their own people by the exemption of manufacturing capital and property, thus giving other States the benefit of their local protection as consumers, without sharing the tax. \* \* \* But South Carolina wants factories, and while declining in favor of free trade more than half inclines to accept revenue reform that reduces taxation to the revenue standard, and wisely discriminates in favor of general productive industries, and that is about all the protection anybody wants these days."

Colonel McCLURE does not shut his eyes to what is to be seen in the South. He says:

"There is a strange discord between the utterances of many of the leading southern representatives in Congress and the utterances of a large majority of the prominent officials, politicians, and business-men in the chief centers of the South. If there is anything like a tendency to free trade in Virginia, North Carolina, or Georgia, it must be in the rural districts not reached by railways. In every important business centre outside of South Carolina I have found the prominent men outspoken and positive against any and every form of tariff legislation on a free-trade theory; and most of them are as enthusiastic in their demand for distinctive protective duties as are the Protectionists of Pennsylvania. South Carolina imagines that she is for free trade, but is an innocent self-deception. \* \* \* But free trade is one of the traditions of South Carolina since Calhoun changed from a Protectionist to a Free-Trader, and her people seem to want to draw the line somewhere, and they draw it on free trade. True, they are getting badly split up on the issue, as their divided delegation in Congress shows; but you can still hear more free-trade theory finely spun in South Carolina than in any other State east of the Father of Waters."

Now, we ask our Charleston friend to come out boldly for protecting South Carolina manufacturers and South Carolina rice-planters. Why put your hands behind your back and receive bounty-money, whilst protesting against granting bounties to all? The Democrats who agree with us are in just as good standing in the Democratic party as are those who try to deceive themselves into the belief that they are the *dile* of the party because they are opposed to protecting American industries—*outside of their own States*.

The Supreme Court.

Mr. TUCKER'S bill providing for the division of the Supreme Court of the United States into two sections, each to have jurisdiction in such cases as Congress may by law assign to it, has been objected to on the ground that the judicial power of the United States, so far as it is originally vested in the Supreme Court, cannot be constitutionally distributed or divided up among two or more groups of the same court; that the bill would divide what is indivisible.

Mr. GEORGE TICHNER CURTIS makes a very plausible answer to that objection. He says, amongst other things:

"It will not be less the judgment of the 'one Supreme Court' if Congress shall direct a certain number of the judges to sit and act in certain cases and another number of the judges to sit and act in other cases, provide a quorum of each of the divisions of the court is defined by law. It is a mistake to suppose that this division into two branches of equal authority to act in the cases assigned to each of the divisions would be the establishment of two courts. It will be the same court—the 'one Supreme Court' of the Constitution—because the judgments rendered by the quorum of each division will be made by law to be the judgment of the court."

"What is to prevent Congress from directing that five of the judges of the Supreme Court (supposing the whole number to be fifteen) shall hear and determine equity cases; that five others shall hear and determine common-law cases, and the other five shall hear and determine admiralty cases?"

But Mr. CURTIS'S illustration is fatal to his argument. If Congress can divide the Supreme Court into three branches, and make each branch a Supreme Court, and all three together nothing but the Supreme Court also, it can divide the court into a dozen sections, "because the judgments rendered by the quorum of each division will be made by law to be the judgment of the court."

The Federal Constitution provides that in all cases affecting ambassadors, &c., the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. Which of these three sections would have this original jurisdiction? If it is answered, that in such cases all three sections are to set together, then it would seem to follow that there ought to be but one Supreme Court to set and hear any case; for the Supreme Court which has original jurisdiction in such cases is the only Supreme Court which the Federal Constitution recognizes or provides for.

Mr. CALHOUN wished to provide for a dual Executive (President of the United States), but he proposed to secure it by an amendment to the Constitution.

Our Academies.

A recent issue of the New York Evening Post contains an article from a Professor in Vanderbilt University, in which some positions are taken that are not only untenable, but which are calculated to produce a very prejudicial impression in respect of education in the South. The article is headed, "The English Department in Southern Colleges." In so far as the writer treats specifically of that subject, and in so far as his comments can be serried from their relation to other issues he raises, his article will hardly be challenged. Much that he says is well said. Much that he implies, and which follows as a logical deduction from his postulates, is open to criticism. After admitting that the South has in the last ten years made wonderful strides in "educational progress," he says:

"In such matters there was never before the civil war one title of the interest that is now shown in almost

every southern State. But this interest has not yet reached the schools that prepare for college—the academies. During the war they were a rule discontinued, and since then the common schools and the small so-called colleges have usurped their place."

He then names ten academies in North Carolina, one in Tennessee, three (and perhaps one or two more) in Virginia, which we are left to infer are entitled to notice, and adds:

"But I dare assert that not one third (italics his) of the students graduated from these academies can enter the freshmen class of Harvard College. All the rest of the South cannot add five more such schools to this list."

Whether we are to understand the writer in the Post as holding that the course in the academies which receive notice at his hands is deficient generally or deficient simply in English—and the latter is the charitable view—we submit that he does injustice to a class of educational workers than whom none are more faithful, conscientious, competent, and alive to the educational necessities of the day. We know whereof we speak when we say that the English chairs in our colleges, which he regards as evidences of the rapid educational progress of the last ten years, are the results, in large measure, of a pressure from below—a pressure from the silent, patient workers in the academies and other "classical schools." We do not mean to say that the course in any of these preparatory schools embraces the scientific study of English, but we dare assert that the graduates of most of them are as well grounded in English in all that is necessary for taking on the higher course as are the graduates of schools of similar grade in the North, and that any one of these southern-academy "graduates" can, upon a fair examination, enter the freshman class of Harvard College. Not only do graduates of our southern academies enter by the hundreds the freshman classes of our southern institutions, where the requirements are as rigid as they are at Harvard, but many enter northern institutions where the standard for entrance is higher than it is at Harvard.

It is a notable circumstance that Mr. Dennis Valentine, who buried Mrs. Poe in the Dutch Presbyterian church-yard in Fordham in 1848, personally gave her remains to Mr. Gill to be brought to Baltimore, and that Mrs. George W. Spence, who buried Edgar Allan Poe in 1849, and officiated on the occasion of his interment under the monument in November, 1875, also buried the remains of Mrs. Poe by the side of her husband after a lapse of thirty-six years.

It may be noted as evidence of the growing fame of Poe that during the year two new editions of his complete works have appeared—one in London and one in New York—and that in the spring there will be placed in the Metropolitan Art Museum in New York as a tribute from the dramatic and literary world, whose parents were connected with the stage, a mural tablet representing Fame crowning a bust of Poe with laurel.

Mrs. Poe, his wife, was a Richmond lady, and was a cousin of her husband.

AN EXPLOSION OF GAS.

The People of Sharpsburg Excited and Tattered on Their Way to the Pops.

A Pittsburgh special of the 19th says: The residents of Sharpsburg were startled this morning shortly after 10 o'clock by a tremendous roar, immediately followed by a quaking of the earth and shaking of houses. Windows were shattered and chimneys fell in places. The cause of the earthquake was an explosion of natural gas in the mill store of Moorhead Brothers & Co., on Main street. The first shock had hardly passed away when a second sounder forth, and with it the body of a man was seen hurled through the air at a distance of about four feet from the ground, coming directly from the door of the mill store. The force of the explosion was such as to carry him clear across the street, a distance of fully twenty-five feet, landing him squarely on his back. He was badly burned about the head and neck, but was otherwise uninjured, being saved as though by a miracle. His name is T. A. Reed, and for many years he has been employed by Moorhead Brothers & Co. as shipping clerk.

While sitting in the store this morning he noticed a small blaze come up through the floor, and immediately started to run for the door. Before he reached it, however, the explosion occurred. It is supposed to have been caused by the carelessness of the Westinghouse workmen in laying the pipes. One of the pipes was found to have been badly out of place and bent to such an extent as to make it certain to give way sooner or later. The people of Sharpsburg are highly indignant, and the excitement over the explosion is at fever heat. Cool-headed citizens fear that a riot may result. This morning the crowd which had gathered at the fire became so infuriated that it took all the eloquence of sensible men to prevent a mob from tearing up the pipes. The indignation and anger of the people, and the views of the citizens expressed in decided terms.

The fire, which started in the mill store, spread slowly to the mill itself, owing to the fact that the wind was blowing in a direction that favored the firemen. Had this not been the case the entire property would have been destroyed. As it is the loss will not exceed \$25,000, fully covered by insurance. The mill was closed at the time of the fire, having been shut down for nearly a year.

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A Young Girl Ends Her Life—She Drowns Herself in a Mill Pond.

A Salisbury (Md.) special says: Intelligence reached here from Nutter district this morning of the suicide, by drowning, of Miss Maggie Pryor, daughter of William P. Pryor, deceased, and who was a prominent farmer of our county. A gentleman from Nutter's district, who was present at the funeral of inquest held yesterday afternoon, by "Squire Riggan, stated to the American correspondent the following facts, as given at the inquest:

The young lady, who was only sixteen years old, has since her father's death made her home at Mr. Andrew Politz's, who resides in Nutter district, and which is distant two miles from the mill where she was drowned. Her father, which has long since ceased to be a water power. The bed of the pond has been partially drained and converted into a cranberry bog. Near the dam, however, there is a deep pool caused by a former washout, in which the body of the young girl was found. On Wednesday last she left her home for a visit to her sister, Mrs. Marion Brown, who lives two miles distant. She remained until Friday, her sister walking a mile with her. On her return from this point, after taking leave of her sister, she is supposed, from her steps which were traced, to have gone direct to her watery grave. Persons passing the dam to attend the Sunday-afternoon services at Union

BY POE'S SIDE.

Removal of Mrs. Poe's Remains—The Wife's Body by that of Her Husband.

Yesterday, the seventy-sixth anniversary of the birthday of Edgar Allan Poe, was made the occasion for carrying out a body of his remains to the side of the remains of his wife, Mrs. Virginia Clemm Poe, who died at Fordham, N. Y., in 1848. Her remains were brought on to Baltimore on Sunday by Mr. W. Fearing Gill, the author of a justly celebrated life and vindication of the poet, and by Hon. Luther R. Marsh, president of the Park Commission of New York city, who delivered the oration on Shakespeare at the Poe memorial in New York some time since. Among those present yesterday were these gentlemen, together with Professor Andrew S. Kerr, of the Western Female High School; Miss Sarah S. Rice, who projected and was companionally identified with the monument erected in 1875; John P. Poe, who superintended the interment, and Rev. J. S. B. Hodges, rector of St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal church. The services were exceedingly simple. When the remains had been lowered in the grave, at the old Westminster Presbyterian churchyard, Dr. Hodges gave utterance to the following prayer:

"Blessed are the dead who die in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen. We recommit the mortal remains of our departed sister to the ground—Earth to earth, ashes to ashes, dust to dust—looking for the general resurrection on the last day, and the hope of the world to come, through our Lord, Jesus Christ, Amen."

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The remains were interred on the south side of the Poe monument.

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